SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Abber's Park Theatre-Le Verage en Suissa Academy of Music-Michael Stropest, Mattires, Fillow Opera Music-The Materia, Mattires, Booth's Theatre-Michael Stropest, Mattires, Runnell's Museum Broadway and Bhith Dail's Theatre Quits Malinen. Grand Opera Bouse My Partier, Malines. Baserly's fath St. Theatre "Jo." Malines. Maverly's Athre's Garden The World, Mattuck Maverly's 5th Av. Theater The Materita, Mattuck Madison Square Theater The Professor Mattuck, Madison Square Garden Circus, Mattuck, Retropolitan Concert Half-Concert. New Theatre Comique- The Hajor. Han Francisca Minetrela R'way and 19th st. Matines

The news from the President's bedside last evening was more encouraging. Physicians, attendants, and even Mr. BLAINE were manifestly hopeful. There was a nearer average approach to normal temperature, pulse, and respiration than for a long time. While the President is by no means out of danger, he seems to have gained ground since he reached Long

Mindsor Theater - & Messenger from Javes Section.

Wait.

The country has no occasion for uneasi-

The extreme, oppressive, and destructive heat has been succeeded by cooler and refreshing weather. The prayers of the people for the Presi-

dent appear to have been answered, and he

is reported better. The Hannibal and St. Jo matter is a gamblers' affair, and does not concern the public.

Gen. ARTHUR was elected on the same ticket with Gen. GARFIELD, and if over placed in the White House will at once become an object of admiration to the Stalwarts and of adoration to the converted Half Breeds. Be calm.

No Increase of the Army.

Another sad instruction in the management of our Indian affairs and in the protection of our exposed frontier is furnished in the recent assault upon CARR and his command in Arizona. In the present state of information, the responsibility for the beginning of this business cannot be exactly fixed. But enough is known to make it clear that, whatever may have been the spark that fired the magazine, there was an absence of precaution after repeated warnings, and an absence of a sufficiently imposing force. which can hardly be justified in view of the notorious character of the Apache tribe.

Without pronouncing judgment at this stage of the question, it is due to the public that a full and fair investigation should be promptly made, and the results reported without waiting, for a formal call from Congress. The Secretary of War will be expected to explain how these troops came to be assailed in a territory where warlike and defiant Indians have for long years openly resisted the public authority, and have been a permanent terror to Ari-

zona, New Mexico, and northern Texas. As usual, when the least pretext exists, this attempt will be seized upon as a reason for increasing the army. Gen. SHER-MAN understands the art of manipulating Congress, and the Secretary of War, who is known to adopt all his opinions on military matters, may be relied upon to make such a recommendation at the meeting of Congress.

We protest in advance against any such policy as wholly uncalled for and injurious to the public interest. The army is now double in numbers what it should be, and it not because that force is really needed for and employment for a small army of officers, who otherwise would be turned adrift and be compelled to shift for themselves. Thus a post has been established at Washington with a large body of unemployed soldiers, for no other purpose than to give pomp and circumstance to the crowd of generals, colonels, and staff, with the bureau chiefs added, that make life pleasant and profitable at the capital at the cost of the people. Other posts along the Atlantic coast and in the interior make heavy drafts on the rank and file without the least necessity or benefit.

Parts of the frontier are exposed to hostile Indians, and the whole treatment of that unfortunate race has been such as to provoke hostility, instead of friendship, even among the best disposed tribes. Why are not the idle troops on the Atlantic, whose only duty is drill, concentrated on those points where danger is known to be present? lexas, Arizona, and New Mexico are rapidly filling up with an enterprising population, entitled to the protection which would be troops scattered along the coast, where they are utterly useless.

When Custer and his command were led into ambush and slaughtered, the military the ravages of this and several other imchiefs were quick to take advantage of that misfortune, and to cry out loudly for more force. The Democrats had just got possesthe work of retrenchment and reform on a grand scale. Every department but the army was cut down from the enormous scale of expenditure under GRANT. The army, which needed reduction quite as poisons or starved out before the same much as the navy did, escaped under the outery about Custen, and the Military kind of grain again. King have been able to hold the fort ever since that time, and even to increase their

strength. Congress when the War Department asks for pests cannot be prevented. Laws must be au increase of the army next winter. But if members should be afflicted with treacherous memories, they will surely be reminded of their duty to their constituents.

The Atlanta Fair and the South. We are glad to hear that the Atlanta Exlibition, which is to open next month, promses to be very successful. The city where It is to be held is the most progressive in tween 1870 and 1880 it had made a gain in that of the most enterprising Western towns. Moreover, the month of October is usually a which it is situated, and the fair will have

to strangers. But what makes the fair chiefly interestfor the first time in its history the South | the numbers were 28 and 28.

tions to our population from abroad; and even now the German, Irish, Scandinavian, and English immigrants look forward ignorant of the fertility of the South or are prejudiced against the region on account of the slavery which once blighted it. They do not wish to enter into competition with negro labor, and they fear the climate of

the States in which it is commonest. Yet land is cheap at the South, and nowhere in the Union are the industry and the enterprise of the agriculturist better rewarded. Its railway system has been much improved and extended within recent years, and the facilities for transportation both by land and by water make it a very desirable region for settlers. Its soil, too, is so diversified and its products are so numerous that there is room there for a new population who shall engage in many kinds of agriculture and in different departments of industry. Cotton manufacture, which has the advantage of nearness to its raw material, has only lately begun to assume importance, and is capable of extensive development.

With all this in its favor, however, there are still vast districts of incomparable fertility in the South which have never been turned by the plough, and many of the old plantations are now overgrown with weeds, their owners not having the capital to cultivate them. Agreat influx of immigration which shall result in the dividing up of these vast estates into small farms, and in the patient tilling of the soil not yet broken for crops, is what the region needs.

It was a wise recognition of this want which stimulated the projectors of the Atlanta fair to make it something more than James Markey Jr. of mere local interest. Unfortunately, all the Southern States have not been quick to second their efforts. Many of them have remained inert, and have failed to appreciate the advantage they would gain by there calling the attention of capitalists at the North and immigrants from abroad to their many and incomparable natural resources. Florida, which has already benefited greatly because of immigration, is one of the few tance of improving the opportunity to be afforded next month at Atlanta.

But enough will be shown at the fair to surprise those who are ignorant of the natural riches of the South; and if its management is as wise as its conception, we have no doubt that the exhibition will give a new impulse to Southern prosperity. Capital in abundance is ready to go thither whenever it can be proved that enterprise will meet with its reward; and immigration may be diverted southward by encouraging the establishment of new industries and by disabusing the foreigner of the impression that labor rests under a ban in the South, and that the climate is unfavorable to health. Perhaps the Atlanta fair will be the beginning of a new era for the States which have not yet recovered from the curse of slavery.

A Serious Warning to Our Farmers The following letter relates to a subject

of extraordinary importance: "To the Entrok or The Sux-Sir : Please inform me what the enclosed insects are. The worms I found in some old wheat, and the firs ground the sides of the granary. They begin to fly about 6 o'clock in the evening, and then settle down by the sides of the tin. Are they in any way connected? And will they do any harm "OLD SUBSCRIBER" to the wheat?

We regret that the writer of the above omitted his Post Office address in his note, because it is quite important that our readers should know from what part of the country noxious insects are received, that they

may be on the lookout for the same species. The small silky moths, of which our correspondent sends us specimens, are the parents of the worms found in his wheat; and, furthermore, they are among the most is maintained on the footing of 25,000 men, destructive insects known, being no other than the noted Angoumois grain moth service, but merely to provide commands (Gelechia cercalella), so named because first discovered in the province of Augoumois, France, about 150 years ago.

This insect has already caused the destruction of thousands of bushels of corn, wheat, and other kinds of grain in this country, and from present appearances it will soon make the keeping of grain over winter a very difficult matter in the United States, because the moths deposit their eggs on the grain in the fall soon after it is harvested, and the worms work on it all through the cold weather, as well as in summer, when stored in bins or granaries. If the Government or the farmers of this country could arrest the progress of this insect by expending \$5,000,000 at this time, it would be the best investment ever made

by our people. We have been watching the progress of this pest for the past ten years, and find that it has become pretty well distributed over nearly all the grain-growing regions in both the Northern and Southern States. As correspondents who report what the surgeons early as 1732 this same grain moth was so destructive in some parts of France as to secured certainly by the presence of these nearly cause a famine among the people, tive view of the President's condition is a same thing should soon occur in this country, as no effort is being made to check

ported grain-destroying insects. Remove all your grain, and have it ground up or otherwise disposed of; then thoroughly sion of the lower House, and had commenced | furnigate your granary with sulphur, or sprinkle with carbolic acid diluted with truth while the building were apparently dewater. Do not put any grain in the bins signed to encourage, not to inform, the public. this season, but store it elsewhere, because every moth must either be destroyed by building will be a safe depository for any

Furthermore, your neighbors must do the same, or the moths will come from their barns to yours. Until rigorous measures These facts should not be forgotten in are adopted, the spread and ravages of such enacted by the general Government for their suppression, and then enforced to the very letter. As soon as European countries find that we are sending them infested grain, they will want no more of it at any price; and by that time our farmers will learn what it costs to harbor their enemies.

Attention, Hartford!

The catalogue of the Public High School the South, the last consus showing that be- of Hartford for 1880-1881 suggests the question, Why do so few of the young lady population which compared favorably with graduates of this institution of learning enter the state of matrimony? The catalogue contains the names of the graduates delightful one in the part of Georgia in of the school for each year back to 1848, and gives the married names of the young ladies movel features that must prove attractive | who have acquired husbands. In the classes as a rule the females slightly outnumber the males. The class of 1880 had 35 femining ing and important, is the circumstance that | members and 2s masculine. In that of 1879

will have an opportunity to display to the In these two classes, as well as in that of world at Atlanta the peculiar advantages it | 1877, which contained 2s maiden graduates, possesses in the way of soil, climate, min- not a single marriage is chronicled, although eral riches, and varied products, both the average age on graduating is 18 years. natural and cultivated. A great stream of | In the class of 1878, out of 43 feminine gradimmigration has been pouring into this uates only two have married; in that of country during the last two years, and its 1876, only 5 out of 30, with one death; in that volume is likely to be much increased during of 1875, only 7 out of 27; 1874, 9 out of 26; the remaining years of this decade; but so | 1873, the same proportion; 1872, 10 out of 23, | find circulated in the community the product far, a very small part of it has tended to the | with 3 deaths; 1871, 11 out of 20; 1870, 8 | of buil fat colored and put up so as to imitate Souther: States. Apart from Texas, they | and 1 death, out of 16; 1869, 6 and 1 death | butter, and soon weshall have a further variety | priss success

have hitherto benefited little by the addi- out of 13; 1868, 11 and 1 death out of 19; 1867, 3 out of 7; 1866, 6 out of 18; 1864, 5 out of 13; 1860, 1 out of 4; 1856, 5 and 1 death out of 10. The total number of feminine graduates hopefully to the West, and are either of the school since its beginning is 417, of whom only 147 appear to have married, with the number of deaths only 25.

What makes this all the more strange is the fact that among the students of the High School in Hartford many, and probably a majority, belong to wealthy families, and would be supposed under ordinary circumstances to have superior matrimonial chances. As a rule, they are said to be pretty, intelligent, and altogether attrac-It therefore seems a question deserving the consideration of the social philosopher, what cause there may be for the fact that so large a proportion of these comparatively well educated young ladies do not attain that object, which the average young woman regards as the chief end of existence. Does education lessen their chances of obtaining husbands, or does it make them more fastidious in their choice? Or is it possible that the large proportion of unmarried ladies among the graduates of this school is representative of the proportion of unmarried women in the community at large in that section of the country? This question deserves the close attention of the citizens of Hartford.

Professional Etiquette. Mr. BLYDENBURG had a right to pursue the course of inquiry which he adopted in cross-examination of Mrs. CRAMER, for the purpose of showing that JENNIE CRAMER had been exposed to temptations and dangers, with her mother's consent and silent acquiescence, before her association with

But it was unfortunate that Mr. BLYDEN-BUBG had not performed this unpleasant task with more consideration and delicacy, considering that the witness was the mother of the deceased girl, and that she was placed upon the witness stand under such trying circumstances. Mrs. CRAMER'S denunciation of the Mallers was deprived of much of its force by the apparently improbable assertion States which have understood the impor- that they had forced arsenic down her daughter's throat. Still, a great deal of sympathy was excited for the unhappy woman, and there was a general feeling that all which was obtained from her might have been more considerately brought out. The duties of counsel to a client are very exacting; but they are consistent with the obligations of a gentleman and the spirit of chivalry.

If the Malleys knew nothing of the manner of poor JENNIE CRAMER'S death, it is not uncharitable to believe that this would long since have been made to appear. But that they murdered her we have seen no substantial reason to believe. The motiveor any conceivable motive-seems to be

" No Imputation."

It is stated in various journals that the retirement of three of the President's physicians, at his request, conveys no sort of

imputation on the value of their services. Unfortunately for the physicians concerned, their dismissal does necessarily convey an imputation upon the value of their services. The patients of these physicians and the community in general will so regard it.

In a snobbish, office-seeking community, like Washington, the frown of a newly elected President casts a shadow over a professional man's future, especially over that of a doctor.

The President made a choice. Of course he chose those he valued most highly to remain, and those he valued least to retire. Comparisons are odious.

To say that the retired physicians are well treated, faithful as they appear to have been, is something we are unable to do. But we are willing to leave it to the learned and skilled physicians to settle among themselves; only hoping that none of them will come to fisticuffs, as Dr. BLISS and somebody else did, when the President first lay bleeding from his wound in the

As if the medical language were not already sufficiently unlike the English language to afford shelter for professional opinions, Dr. BLISS and other persons attending the President have contrived to give strange new meanings to some familiar English words. Take, for example, the adjective conservative. Here is Websten's definition:

"I. Having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury; preservative.

"I fending or disposed to maintain existing institutions."

And here is WORCESTER'S:

White House.

"I Tending to preserve; preservative,
"2. Adhering to existing institutions; opposed to political changes."

But the force of this word, whenever used by the surgeons and nurses, or by the newspaper and nurses say, is totally different from that which it has in common speech. A conservaand it would not be at all strange if the gloomy view; a view in which hopefulness is revision of surveys and assessments, and strict sconomy not allowed to blind the observer to the actual facts; a despondent or alarmed view. One | Bishops from demonstrations against Italy. member of the Cabinet is " conservative" in his opinion of the President's chances of recovery; the conservative member is he who thinks that the President is likely to die. Mr. BLAINE's despatches were" more conservative" than the surgeons' bulletins; the despatches told the And yet Dr. Bliss, when asked on Thursday evening why his opinion that the President had reached the stage of convalescence was not conveyed in the bulletins of that day, replied that the bulletins were "conservative." Here he evidently uses conservative in the sense of re-

Stampede is another word with a new medical meaning. To stampede, according to WEB- sater if both were under lock and key

"To disperse by causing sudden fright, as a herd, troop, or teams of animals."

And according to Worcester: To cause to scamper off in a tright, as horses or

means to lack confidence in the President's recovery. The Calinet members are stampeded whenever their anxlety increases. "People get stampeded too easily." says Dr. BLISS. Cabinet was stampeded, "but I wasn't." "I have told all not to get stampeded."

The condition of being stampeded is therefore very much the same, in the new medical usage of the two words, as the conservative state. In a revised vocabulary we should have reciprocal definitions about like these:

"Conservative-With a tendency to be easily stamto get stampeded -Suddenly to become conservative." The misuse of stumpede is largely due to a figurative and exaggerated habit of speaking: but the misuse of conservative is a pure case of

Butter is now made out of cotton-seed oil. in New Orleans, after months of experiment, Not content with its natural color, which might betray it the inventors have succeeded in so tinting it that it may be passed off as dairy butter. The obligations of mankind to science are every day becoming more overwhelming. In this matter of butter alone, not many years ago, all we had to depend upon was the rich product of the dairy chura. But airea ty we

in the pressed extract of cotton-seed oil. As bakers, confectioners, restaurateurs, and others can use these latter delicacies in their made food, few of us can say with positiveness to how large an extent we are partakers of them.

Senator Don Cameron proposes to take off the tax upon tobacco. No doubt taxation ought to be diminished, but is not the whiskey tax the one that should first be removed? And why should not the stamp tax be taken away?

The lovers of the trotting horse have been very unfortunate this season. Of the two fastest trotters, one, St. Julien, has been unable to appear at all, and Maud S., the queen of the turf. has retired until next year. This shows how very narrow is the circle of the specilier flyers. for with the possible exception of Trinket, who is reported to have shown a mile recently in 2:14, there is apparently no horse to take their

Two lawyers went to prison in Philadelphia on Monday for ten years. They are Dick-ERSON and VANARSDALEN, who were convicted of conspiracy in the celebrated WHITTAKER will case. Behold the scene in prison when they donned their prison garb. DICKERSON, the white-haired old man, sobbed like a woman asked for a Bible, and requested to be set at hard work at once. His companion in crime retained his nerve, and said that he should resign from the bar, and thus save the associaion the trouble of expelling him. Both seemed to understand at length that it is well to be honest. If they did not understand it, they have ten years in which to think of this great fact.

The mingling of contrary emotions that sometimes accompanies a domestic discovery is filustrated in the experience of a Louisville preacher of color, who recently found in his church a daughter whom he had last seen on sale at the auction block before the war. His parental joy was dashed with alarm at learning that the child's mother was still living, while he had married another wife. Colored Exocu ARDEN cases have been plenty as blackberries, thanks to the peculiar institution; but considering this worthy preacher's cloth, it may well be doubted whether his discovery of his daughter compensated for his unintentional figuring as a bigamist.

Two congresses of antiquaries are to assemble during the last week of this month, one at Tiflis and the other at Madrid. The former will handle the archaeology of the Caucasus and the latter that of America. The Tiflis Congress has been three years in preparation. and learned Armenians are expected to take a prominent part in it, while visitors from all parts of Europe, including Vischow of Berlin. are expected. The Madrid Congress is the fourth blennial one to be held there, and naturally is the more interesting of the two to Americans. Lineal descendants of Monte-ZUMA and of COLUMBUS are to preside at some of its meetings. If lineal descendants from Piymouth Rock would be an additional attraction, the United States can furnish a full supply

The contemplated reduction of the Halifax garrison, and the probable simplification of the staff, may perhaps be regarded as a partial indication of the home Government's conclusion that the Dominion is now tolerably safe, and also that it can principally supply its own defences. This will be all the more obvious if it should turn out that no compensation will be made in other parts of Canada for the troops withdrawn from Halifax. The people of that city, however, will mostly be sorry at the diminution of the force, as, in addition to the custom given to its tradesmen, it has always enjoyed its reputation as a garrison town.

Mr. Gladstone's Peerages.

From the London Times. The six new Peerage creations announced restorday morning bring up the number of creations on for Mr. Gladetane's two services as Premier to 40, includ ster and Earl de Grey and Kipon. The only peerage be-stowed in Mr. Gladstone's first year (1888) was that reseived by the late Sir W. Page Wood, who became Lore Hatherley but in the year following there were II creations-Lords Acton, Balinbard (Harl of Southesk), Castlet-we, Dunning (Lord Rolle), Greville, Hare (Earl of Listowell, Howard of Glossop (Lord Edward Howard), Lawrence car John Lawrence, Pengance, Robartes, and 1872, Lords Ettrick (Lord Napiers, Hanmer, and Selborne; in 1873, Lords Portman, Aberdare, Breadalbane (Earl of Breadstbane), Somerton (Earl of Normanton), and Waveney; and in 1874, Lords Montereiff, Coloridge, and Emly, the Duke of Westminister, Eart Sydney, Visingford, Cottesioe, and Hammond. Since the present Government was formed till the announcements just made, the only creations have been fords Sherbrooke. Mount Temple Brabourne, and Amountill. The creations under the late Lord Beaconsfield were 48, or two more than under Mr. Gladstone as yet notable were the Duke of Connaught, Duke of Abercorn, Marquis of Abergavenny, Earl of Beaconsileid, Earl of Northbrook, Earl of Lytton, Duke of Gordon, Lord Napter of Magdals, and Lord Cranbrook.

The Policy of the New Spanish Cortes.

From the London Builty Nessa. MADRID, Aug. 29,-The majority of the Deputies just elected are men of decidedly liberal principles. who, during the Spanish revolution, were successively partisans of Prim, Serrano, and King Amadeo, but wit declined all share in the Federal republic of 1873. They perseveringly prepared the provincial justas and the organization which has produced the return of 258 Depu ties devoted to Segasta in the election of Aug. 21. In home politics this majority of the Congress is favoreducation on liberal and scientific principles, to freedom

of the press, liberty of conscionce in its broadest accepta-tion, and to moderate trade and large colonial reforms In toreign affairs they want neutrality; in taxation, a With Rome they wish to live in peace, but to prevent the

The Rev. T. T. B. Reed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wonder where the Rev. P. P. H. Rend preaches. There is no mock sentiment about him. In his speech over the Rev. that gentleman a fine watch, as reported in Tax Sex, he said, in speaking of Gitens, the President's assume Forever accursed he the hand that committed that not deed. May enders torthres race him here and here

Now, that is a storing soutment, and may possibly be that the same frenzy which made Gissau shoot the President made the Rev. T. T. B. Reed say what he aid I fail to observe much difference between the two. If I should meet either of these men in the street I would be

Mediancon Syratu.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A correspondent in yestering's Scs white to know my age and the nature of my haldbeatedness. My hair gradually But, according to Dr. Burss, to get stampeded any that i because sure; but a on tep. A frend recomments to linek confidence in the President's remember the water cure, and i used it arithmics. for mently three months before I extended our relief extent that me hear storged falling out to about three execut that his barr storped failing out in about three weeks. Showe it by triends have tried they remedy with animal-siller remois some withing results of all. Hair of animal-siller remois sever in most with 2 or others, and their solutions of the consequence of the consequence of the solution of extra the behalf of the consequence o

To me Pottet or for Sca-So I have bud sensed perforant, and had the hair growing rapids on nor had head. in all District Control of The Sex-Set To keep off these let from a function of The Sex-Set To keep off these let from the action whose has head with some and water and let in dry without wiping.

Sex York Set 7

A very handsome new illustrated journal, Um die Bell (Armuni die World), made its appearance systemas. It contains stateen pages beautifully be out in the German language its editor is Mr. a negar Burn an accomplished for one who time for some time past been dieg in Chicago, and who we appose will now seek

THE DEADLY POTOMAC PLATS.

What Should be Thoroughly and Promptly Done by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- "This is enough to kill any man," said Dr. Hamilton, on visiting the Flats to ascertain the extent of the malarious influence to which the President was exposed. The stench struck the distinguished physician like a blow, and he returned to the White House to Insist on the President's removal at the earliest possible moment.

How much evidence Congress will require

before acting is uncertain. Coming, as a considerable number of the two Houses of Congress do, from districts more or less malarious, one would suppose it would be a question about which they would require little instruction, and that they would be prepared to act at once. Yet this does not seem to be the case, but rather as though living under malarious influence had hardened the average Congressman to it, and made him indifferent whether the national capital is the best or worst in the world in the respect. The subject has been presented to Congress for a number of years, and except by a limited circle of the more intelligent members. it has been received with little more interest than it would have been were the question whether the Executive Mansion should be painted white or gray. That the majaria of the Flats has played an

important part in the President's case there is no sort of doubt. Half a dozen of his attendants have either been stricken down at his side or seriously affected with chills and fever. The stubborn resistance by certain of the doctors to the suggestion that malaria was in the White House is no more extraordinary than some other things that might be named. It was not till Dr. Hamilton, on a personal inspection, was amazed at the evidence that almost overwhelmed his senses, that the other physicians began to comprehend the truth, though living right here and supposed to be familiar with everything relating to the subject. The President's removal was hastened from that instant. If he dies, it will ever remain a question how much ought to be charged to the Fiats and how much to Guiteau. Good lawyers do not hesitate to say that accused persons have been defended and cleared on grounds not stronger than that of the Flats in Guiteau's case. To not a few it has for some time been the cause for wonder that the President's physicians should resist the suggestion of malaria, when so many persons were taken down with it while attending at his side. But it is no time now to discuss these matters. With another kind of sentiment it is not so certain that Guiteau's lawyer might not make a successful handling of it before an intelligent jury.

When we see men with a respectable character for learning in their profession, and for good sense, standing knee deep in malaria while attending on the President for a gunshot wound, and with one after another of the nonprofessional persons dropping at their posts under the pestiferous influence of the deadly Flats, no surprise at the failure of the average member of Congress to understand the matter rightly and to act promptly need be felt.

But it is hoped something has been learned at last. Washington will always owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Hamilton for the cry which startled everybody to the truth: "He will die there!" When the President was moved, he was already at death's door. He may die where he is. Of what? But for the Flats might be not have lived? These questions are fully justified by the circumstances of the case.

Congress heed it? Alas, that there should be any doubt! If Congress should act, there is much reason for apprehending it will be little better than haif-way action. To deal with the problem of the Fiats properly a more thorough knowledge and a more complete comprehension of it will be necessary. An appropriation of a few hundred thousand dollars has been at times spoken of, though heretofore the favorite idea has been no appropriation at all. It may as well be understood that it is a national work of magnitude, which properly done will cost millions of dollars. Perhaps one reason for the slow growth of interest in the subject may b owing to the fact that there is not at once seen in it a speculation for anybody. It is thrown out that there must be a new Executive Manalon. that will cost no matter how much, only that it should be something worthy of the country. non; in 1871, the Marquis of Ripon Earl Bufferin, Lord | No doubt of that when the time comes for it. | Finance," by Mr. William F. Ford, editor of solicited, from all parts of the world, chiefly Ame But is there no merit in an appeal for the healti and lives of this people, the Presidents included. when there is so much in the appeal for a splendid mansion, for show and pride and style Sometimes, to help the idea of a new mansion which has a strong flavor of speculation, let it be observed, it is said the deadly malaria from the Flats is reason enough for building it. Perhaps a new mansion will be needed. The question will wait. Fieeing with the President's house to a remote locality. while all else of Washington remains exposed is a suggestion perhaps worthy of a member of Congress and a speculator who is holding "just the place" for the new White House. But it is utterly unworthy of sensible and honest men in general. This sort of thing must be put down. Fleeing from disease and death is not to be thought of when the source of disease can be destroyed. Besides, all Washington cannot flee. The health of the White House is but a small part of the question. All Washington, the national capital itself, is interested. The past, with its stupid indifference, its shameless disregard for the health and comfort of the entire community, may be suffered to pass into so much of forgetfuiness as is possible, if the future shall receive proper attention. By that is meant immediate action of Congress on a scale of such magnitude as will not only render the lives of our Presidents safe, but the lives of thousands of others, by transforming the Fints, now the source of danger and death, into an accessory to commerce and even an adornment to the national capital. This done, the speculators who are holding some lands for the new White House may be permitted to go ahead, if there is any reason for that project that ought to have a straw's weight. The press should take the subject up. The

whole country is interested in it. In some respects Washington has not its equal in the world as a seat of government. But as respects the Flats it is particularly disgrace i. Millions and millions of dollars are annually drawn from the Treasury for purposes which, if they possess a particle of merit, have not a fraction of the importance that enforces this subject upon the attention of Congress. By combinations as afraid of one as the other. The community would be and by means which the wit of man cannot understand measures are put through Congress which never should have existed, while the question of the Flats can scarcely obtain any attention. It is true that a committee has the matter in charge, and a report may be expected. The probability is the question will be, how littie money will silence clamor, rather than what sum will do what ought to be done. The first thing should be to proceed with enlarged ideas to ascertain what will suffice for all future time. Nothing less should be thought of. Perhaps the present committee are proceeding with this idea. If so it is not known. Let the press take the matter up, and Congress may comprehend its duty and start aright.

Love Unrequited. From the Erenny Warmada.

A touching story of tender love comes to us A touching story of tentor tors, containing them a how not many other too this place.

A beautiful young and became entaged to a gallant to handle young and became entaged to a gallant to handle a touch to the war he went to tail or many seek his toring. See agreed all advances from section of a story, and patiently awaited his return, reduced of a story, and patiently awaited his return, reduced of a story, and has seeked his settlement to show them selves and have no a low out the beautiful his section in research to show them selves and as her house in research the following the seeked his return of the section of the following and care. is New 2000 to the four relevant and arrances from officer destrates surveys. Labels the Richtly was rewarded. The lower of her air head has retarned from a historica, bronned, hearded, and a millionaire, with a wide and twins.

A Beautiful Science.

From the November 2 Hould

the more congenial admosphere of New York. He publishers are Meanra Seption & Schwarmann. The congravings are excellent and from original designs, and the letterpress is worthy of them. We wish this new otter prise success.

DAYS OF MYSTERIOUS DARKNESS.

The strange darkness at midday, caused by a yellow haze filling the sky, which awakened surprise and alarm in Boston, Providence, Portland, and other Eastern cities on Tuesday, is not without parallel in meteorological history. Everybody has heard of the Dark Day of 1780, which is sometimes spoken of as Black Friday. The year 1780 resembled 1881 in its wonderful physical phenomena. It was a year to drive weather prophets mad, and it im-

pressed its memory indelibly upon the minds of the people. Its freaks culminated on May 19, when the light of the sun seemed suddenly to fail, and all of New England, and portions of New York, Pennsylvania, and Canada were plunged in mysterious gloom. Birds and fowls retired to their roosts; dinner was eaten by candle light. The air seemed of a brassy color, and there was a sulphurous or sooty smell pervading it. Very many were in the greatest alarm, thinking that the day of judgment had come. The Connecticut Legislature was in session when the mysterious darkness fell upon the face of nature and the Senate Chamber was shrouded in gloom, so that business could not be transacted. The general alarm spread to the lawmakers, and one of them solemnly moved that the Senate adjourn. Col. Abraham Davenport immediately arose and opposed the adjournment. His speech, through brief, was a remarkable one, and it had the effect of restoring composure of mind in the assemblage:

I am against the adjournment. Either the day of judg-ment is at hand, or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for adjournment. If it is, I wish to be found in the line of my duty. I ask that candles be brought.

Nobody who saw that day ever forgot it. The New England coast was shrouded in darkness. which turned away incoming ships. Evidently

Nobody who saw that day ever forgot it. The New England coast was shrouled in darkness, which turned away incoming ships. Evidently the phenomenon observed on Tuesday was of the same nature as that of 1780. Such darkenings of the sun's light have been witnessed in various parts of the world. In the year 526 the whole Roman empiro was covered with a reddish shadow, caused by a strange hage in the air. In 1783 all of Europe, most of North America, and the western portion of Asia were covered with a great dry for of a pale blue color, which dimmed the light of the sun and at times almost extinguished it. It insted for several weeks, and was accompanied by violent electrical storms. It spread alarm everywhere, "It was," says one writer, "a time of terror, of tumus, and of universal excitement." In 1811 there was another great for that made the sun look green or bine, and tinted all the objects of the landscape with similar hues.

Sometimes these phenomena are confined to comparatively small areas of country. The fogs of London are examples, in December, 1873, London was darkened for a week so that traille had to be suspended on the Thames, street travel became almost impossible, and many persons lost their lives through accidents. A year ago last spring a mysterious darkness overspread a a nection of Minnesota. The inhabitants, as in 1730, at a their dinner by canadic light, and all ordinary occupations were suspended.

The causes assigned for these phenomena are various. Sometimes they are due to the smoke arising from the burning of great forests or vast peat bogs. Occasionally these fogs have been ascribed to the passage of the earth through the rail of a comet. In 1861, when the earth is supposed to have passed through a portion of the tail of the great comet of that year, a slight baze was discernible by day, and at high the air seemes in oway to account for such darkening of the leaves, except upon the supposition that the earth in its sweep through space, suddenly encounters a mass of attenuate the earth in In any event it will be a costly lesson. Will another peril to the man and merry crew of our rock-ribbed stip, for some of the great dry for-or history brought epidemics with them. In 1783, especially, men and beasts were seri-ously affected with a disease resembling catarrh, that prevailed as long as the fog lasted.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9 .- Among the papers laid before the social economy department of the Social Science Association, at Saratoga, today, was one on "Some Points in Municipal York brokers a out 1870 dwell upon the exceptional value of municipal bonds as investments, owing to the fact that a city, in borrowing money, although exercising a sovereign power, contracts as a private corporation, and was, therefore, amenable to the courts in relation to the enforcement of contracts—in short, that a city could be compelled to pay its debte through the application of a writ of mandamus. Harm was done by leading the investing classes to purchase city bonds freely without giving due attention to the condition of a given city, and the amount of obligations it might be issuing. Later experience has shown that the writ of mandamus is all powerful only about as far as it is not really needed—in other words, that a rate of taxation so high as to seriously encroach upon the bread and butter of a community cannot be collected. The attempt to do so causes a depopulation of the city. In contrasting the rise of municipal credit in the United States with its origin in England, it was pointed out that, while in England the doctrine that a municipality has an implied power to borrow money has never obtained tangible footbold, it has been held by some of our State courts that a city has such an implied power merely by virtue of its existence as a body corporate and politic. It was shown how the partial acceptance of this doctrine in the United States has done narm by furthering the extension of the credit system here as a distinctive feature of local government, The perincious influence of the birrow-ing business as a feature of the life of the perincipal in debas communities in America, was no more nor less than an abuse of credit unwisely granted.

Iroquels and the St. Leger. exceptional value of municipal bonds as investments, owing to the fact that a

Iroquote and the St. Leger. From the Low-lon World

My remarks respecting the unsatisfactory the time placed in quaranties, the solid price and that are an extensive to end the state of the charms and that are also as the charms are that the advances the three states will be also use in the charms are that the states are three states will be also use in the charms to be consisted that the states are the states

From the London Times.

Moscow, Aug. 13. There is much good, I do range of the an in favored from solar and poly, who services and poly and poly and the solar solar poly and the solar solar and the solar solar and the sola

To G. W. C., A. M.

Man-slaving More and dreadful war's alarms, Contraction to ste and battle a stern array; The shouts of men, the flit of clashing arms— All these have had their poets and their day.

And a me have song of ruby, sparkling wine, Of woman's some, and like sontraining airs; Tis three alone, O thread Childs Tis three To sirike a higher, nobler strain than this!

Others have sung of Peace, and Parity and Hope, Of woods and meads, the flower, the building hat, We've Wordsworth Campbel William Dryden Pope, Thou art the Post Laurente of strict!

To check the ceptants tears, the optowismous Such is the steadilest party sold the verse; To done with flowers the monomoratal store, and shed estulyence on the lumbing hears;

PRILADELPHIA: Soptember, 1881 A sain standar for the tamin during the screen of contern mother annexes containing a new or there are noted all howest companies in the Japane of content of Balsane of admitted efficacy, and it occasion should arise size to array assuments.

SUNBEAMS,

-The London papers state that, accordng to present arrangements. Poincess Louise will return

Mr. Ellis Ashmend-Bartlett, M. P., says that M. Gladstone's speech about him is considered by en of taste undignified, if not vulgar,

-Don Francis d'Assisi, husband of Queen

Isabella, who has for yours lived at Passy, has just pur chased the chatean of Epinay-sur-Orge for \$50,000 -King Kalakaua is to be made a member of the Legion of Honor. He has sent President Greys the insignis of the Grand Cross of the Order of Ka

-In Sweden the smallest town possesses its open air band, which plays on a piatiorm or kiosque. In Stockholm there are five or six public gardens where

excellent music may be heard in the events -The Comte d'Hérisson, who has been on Government mission from France to Tunis, to explore the ruins of Carthage, has unearthed a large numbe of curious objects and inscriptions relating to the history

Switzerland has a new lake. A huge mass of rock and earth fell from a mountain side at Son mx in the Grisons, blocked up the course of the Jobsi, an afficient of the Rhine, and converted the valley into a lake. The village of Surrhein, hard by, is in greatdanger.

—An Illinois farmer declared that his

dauctiver didn't earn her sait. She retorted that she would be glad to stand on the same footing as his hired help. He consented, signed an agreement, and soon for got all about it. That happened five years ago. Non the girl sues for wages, and gets a verdict of \$500 -Three English ladies spent a night in

August on Hen Nevis, the highest mountain in Scotland. They went up without a guide, missed their way, and had to remain on the summit all through a night of heav rain. Two guides were sent in search, and found the lost one greatly exhausted at the top of a steep ravine. -It is significant of Queen Victoria's hold on the hearts of her people that she has to prohibit manifestations which most crowned heads are only too

anxious to get. Strict orders were given against any sort of demonstrations during her recent journey by night to Scotland, her Majesty preferring sleep to cheera. -At the consecration of the new Archbishop of Vienna at Kremsminster, a toast was given for the Pope, and that of the Emperor afterward. Some years ago, when the eleventh centenary of Kremsminste was held, the Papal Nuncio demanded that the health of the Pope should be drunk first, which request was refused

-Gambetta, who intended on the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies to resume his apartments in the Chaussee d'Autin over the offices of the Republique Prompties, continues in the official residence over the water. He could not bring himself to part from th famous silver bath placed in the Palats Bourbon by th late Duke de Morny,

-Baron Rothschild of Paris intends to have a magnificent book published, which is to be dedicated to the French capital, and to be devoted to the exposition of its interests; duties, and notable achieve ments. Some of the most celebrated men in France are to cooperate in its preparation. It is to contain upward of 700 splendid etchings. Politics, literature, science and the fine arts will be represented in it. -Nine convicts in the Ohio State prison

worked by themselves in a backle plating shop, and were not subjected to close watching. One was an expert counterfeiter, and he taught his companions how to make five cent pieces of the metal used in their work. They made a great deal of the coin, managing to send it out to a confederate for circulation, and were only detected when they used it to buy favors of the guards. -Boys will doubtless watch the papers now for details of a desperate fight between the mighty hunters, Buffalo B H and Wad Harry, but they will water in vain. To be sure, Bill calls Harry a traud and a liar, and this is long-established fighting talk, but there will be no fight. The Buffalo Bills and the Wild

Harrys have always been peaceable citizens. They are by no means such terrible fellows in reality as they are in dime novels or on the boards. -The Emperor of Austria has received from the Chinese Ambassador, Li-fong-pao, his credentials as diplomatic representative of China. The Chinese Emperer's letter is a curious document. It is in languages. It is bordered by Chinese dragons painted to silver, and enveloped in beautiful yellow silk covering with triangular pattern like the Chinese flag. Li-tong

pao addressed the Emperor in German. -A daring brigand, Genuaro Salazno when put in the prison dress at Naples was found to be tattooed in a most remarkable manner. There was a large picture on his breast representing him standing in a commanding attitude, a pistol in each hand, and the bodies of several gendarmes lying around. In the background was the sea; to the right was a small village surrounded with

surrounded by a chain tattooed in green. -McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, christened by O'Connell the Lion of the Pold of Judah, is now at nd since the death of Pius IX., who was of the same age, is the oldest Catholic Bishop in the world. He resides at the Paince in Tuam. He is physically not strong, but takes an eager interest in both religious and national affairs. During the famine year he received, wholly un \$140,000, which he distributed at an expense of \$25

-The Connecticut Bible Society has canvassed 68 850 families, and found 1,493 Protestant famil-

Michigan show that the destructive forest tree generally start and spread in the branches and forage of trees that are left on the ground by the lumbermen. The resinous boughts or pine, he colors, spruce, and fir will, when dry, kindle with the touch of a spark, and produce a heat; incense as to give a tire a great headway. It will thet will harm tenning. Aller a cost fire has been right for cost-sideral to time it he als the air that moves before it a

white to make you the south of Alberta, and propose authors a men and camber preserve. On horses, much and assess that have seen the end of their userumess will be purchased and sent thitter, and these will acras a but to have into the presence the wild animals of the sid rounding emistry. Those will wish to induce in her and pantier she ting, not to speak of such small came a good to m the open but for the nervous ambiecade will be provided from which shorting can be done with northic cast danger of a glo deer arts & Ther, will be on the estate a commerciable notes, while a Parisia occos-

-During one of the recent riots in southen History man out relables acopyquite a lewest and begit instead treat, which he bear testeads houself upon the gr and and forgan writing about as though in extraorate upon in the same home value. ting "Tampute to I I a Jowa baxe posted me." A cross described, and threatening demonstration with make scatted the slope II we not unbounded have been exceed within a few monates and its exceeds when the broad has next wold slepted our, sandled the bread from the wifting wietch on the grown, and be-gue treat if forms; notice the eyeant the mich. This monotonic disease maked her, and the ratio pulsated to the feet and rate off. Such across were tropically

-A pitched battle has been fought by the Inhabitants of the two many boung an area is an early Pra do Calva, bear fortunes in Francis. Let the second self appear of water, where Plands Care, and has twice the purel of correction for its summary that the other section is the summary of the summa solution in the solution of a section to the constitution of the c to a comba and stora the time, according to the storage of the the fight was hit ampled until the discense of land. I wone mut a decadement of troops to reestablish order